HASTE IN THE CANAL TREATY.

BELIEF THAT WE MUST YET FIGHT FOR MONROE DOCTRINE.

That Was One Reason-Another Was Germany's Suspected Opposition-Colombia Cuts Down the Annual Rental to \$250,000-Treaty Sent to the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.-The Panama Canal treaty, which was signed yesterday, was sent to the Senate this afternoon by he President. A combination of circumstances was responsible for the satisfactory conclusion of the canal negotiations be ween the United States and Colombia. For a month the fate of the Panama project hung in the balance, and it was only through the determined attitude of the Administration that Colombia was finally

brought to terms. Within the past ten days the Colombian Government has been made to understand that Bresident Roosevelt had determined to negotiate a treaty with Nicacagua and Costa Rica for the construction of an interoceanic canal over the Nicaraguan route if the amount demanded by Colombia as annual rental for the strip of territory to be ceded to the United States was not reduced to a figure which this Government regarded as fair and equitable. Colombia's response to this virtual ultimatum was an expression of willingness to make a radical cut in the amount of the rental upon which she had insisted. Up to that time she held out for an annuity of \$650,000. The cut made was \$400,000, bringing the annuity down to \$250,000.

After carefully consideri g the Colombian concession President Roosevelt decided to take no action in regard to it until he had obtained the views of leaders in the Senate as to the chances of the ratification of a treaty that would provide for an annual payment of that amount to Colombia. In previous conferences with the same Senators, the President and Secretary Hay had been informed that it was useless to send to the Senate a canal treaty that provided for the payment to Colombia of an annuity of \$650,000, or anything approaching that figure. Mr. Hay, in his negotiations with Dr. Thomas Herran, the Charge d'Affaires of Colombia in Washington, had suggested something like \$100,-000 as a fair annual payment. This amount was mentioned, however merely as a basis for making a bargain, as the Administration was willing to offer more liberal terms if it became necessary to do so.

The question placed by the President before the leaders of the Senate at the conference in the White House was whether a treaty could be ratified that contained a provision for the payment of an annuity to Colombia of \$250,000. The whole subject of the Panama Canal project was discussed in detail at the conference and the fact was developed that the Administration had reason to believe that Germany was working quietly to prevent the consummation of the canal deal. This led to a discussion of the necessity for the poswar, of a convenient passageway between

the Atlantic and Pacific oceans.
It is understood that there was practically unanimous opinion among the conferees that the United States would ultimately have to fight for the maintenance of the Monroe Doctrine and that, with this canal would be almost criminal. The upshot of the conference was an agree to accept the offer of Colombia to fix the annuity to be paid to that Government at \$250,000, and that no time should be lost in signing the treaty and transmitting it to the Senate for consideration. Assurances were given the President that the treaty would be ratified before the conclusion of the present session of Congress. A draft of the treaty, in readiness for sig-

nature, had been made more than a month ago. The only blank space was in the clause relating to the payment of an annuity. This was filled out with the figures representing the amount which Colombia had agreed to accept, and the complete document was taken to Secretary Hay's at the State Department since he left there on Monday afternoon, having been confined to his home by a severe cold contracted in New York last week, but during that time he had several conferences with Dr. Herran and William Nelson Cromwell, the counsel of the New Panama Canal Company. The treaty was signed at 5 o'clock resterday afternoon in Mr. Hay's library by Mr. Hay and Dr. Herran.

The treaty was sent to the Senate by President Rocsevelt this afternoon and was ead at an executive session held for that purpose. Nearly five hours were spent by State Department clerks to-day in making what is known as a printer's copy of the document, a necessary detail which must be prepared with the greatest attensent to the White House as soon as the printer's copy had been finished, accompanied by the duplicate document, which was for the convenience of the Senate in

Twenty-three articles compose the treaty, which is very long, more than an hour being onsumed in its reading to the Senate. It provides for the transfer to the United States of the right to build the canal and all other rights conceded to the new Panama anal Company. A strip of territory extending three miles on each side of the canal is rented to the United States for the term of strip is not conferred on the United States, a provision of the Colombian Constitution forbidding alienation of territory, but the option is given this Government renewing the lease at the expiration of the years, which amounts practically to he right of perpetual control. The terriory embraced in the strip is to be governed ointly by the Government of the United states and the Government of Colombia.

to build the canal and the transfer of Coiombia's interest in the Panama railroad the United States Government is to pay Colombia \$10,000,000 cash, which is in satisfaction of all privileges granted by Colorabia for the period of the first ten years of the hundred years' lease. For the eleventh and all subsequent years, the United States Government is to pay Co-

After the reading of the treaty in the Senate the only criticism heard, and this was mildly expressed, was directed against

28 Hotels on Wheels
are constantly in service on the New York Central—
the passenger line of America.—Ade.

the provision for joint governmental control of the canal strip. Some Senators seemed to think that control should have

been vested exclusively in the United States. The State Department endeavored to get Colombia to consent to a complete transfer of authority over the canal strip, but on this point Colombia refused to yield, pointing out that such a provision would be contrary to its constitution and would, even if the constitutional limitation were overcome, prevent the ratification of the convention by the Colombian Legislature.

Considerable surprise and satisfaction were expressed by Senators over the remarkably low rate of the annuity. It is evident that this Government drove a pretty good bargain with Colombia in this convention. Colombia based its demands for an annuity of \$650,000 on the claim that through the transfer of territorial rights to the United States the Colombian Government would surrender \$250,000 received annually from the Panama Railroad Company and \$400,000 obtained from customs duties, lighthouse dues and other sources of revenue.

This claim was doubted by the State Department, which made an investigation that is said to have shown that Colombia did not obtain more than one-third the amount asked as an annuity. The request for an annual payment of \$650,000 was therefore rejected. In addition to surrendering the sources of income mentioned. the Colombian Government resigns all rights in the Panama Railroad, which would have reverted to it at the end of a fixed

Dr. Hefran will forward to Bogota without delay the Colombian copy of the treaty so that the Legislature of the Republic may begin its consideration immediately upor its reassembling in March.

The proceedings in the Senate were of the usual perfunctory character. After the reading of the treaty and the formal letter of transmission sent by President Roosevelt, which contained nothing except a mere statement that the document trans mitted was a convention between the United States and Colombia for the construction of an interoceanic canal, the treaty wasreferred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. The committee will have a meet ing at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning to

consider the treaty.

One of the principal provisions of the treaty is that relating to the control of the canal zone. It provides that the cities of Colon and Panama are to be taken out of the canal zone and are to remain under the exclusive control of Colombia. They are to be free ports, without tonnage, customs or other duties. The canal zone proper, with the exception of Colon and Panama, is to remain under Colombian laws, but special laws passed for the purpose are to be administered exclusively by American officers.

No limit is placed on the time for ratification of the treaty.

The treaty provides that the governmen of the canal strip is to be martial law until the canal is entirely completed.

SITE FOR 20-STORY HOTEL. Fifth Avenue Block Bought Yesterday for the New Brunswick.

The Brunswick Construction Company took title yesterday to the various parcels comprised in the site of the proposed new Hotel Brunswick. The properties are seven danger ahead, neglect to begin as soon as in number and make a plot 197 by 130 feet, of Fifth avenue, between Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh streets. The total purchase price, apart from what was ex-

pended in buying up leases, was \$2,520,000. A twenty-story structure is to be erected at a cost of \$4,000,000. The contract for putting up the building has been awarded to the General Building and Construction Company, of which Charles H. Ropes, William J. Merritt and Henry B. Cocheu are the officers. A feature of the new hotel will be a twenty-five-foot carriageway in its rear, which will secure for it light and

air on all four sides.

When the building is completed the property will be turned over to the Hotel Brunserty will be turned over to the Hotel Brunswick Company, of which Gustave Baumann, proprietor of the Holland House, will be president. Among the underwriters to the bonds of the Brunswick Construction Company are Arnoid, Constable & Co., B. P. Cheney, Charles T. Barney, William F. Havemeyer, Sidney Dillon Ribley, William Allen Butler, Jr., and Edmund L. Baylies. The Knickerbocker Trust Company, as trustee, id ances \$7,500,000 on the bonds. The mortgage was recorded westerday. yesterday.

EXPELLED ON WOMAN'S CHARGE. Queer Case Against Student at College Physicians and Surgeons.

Considerable surprise has been caused at the College of Physicians and Surgeons by the action of the faculty in expelling Herbert C. Cantle, one of the students,

Herbert C. Cantle, one of the students, who would have completed his course next June. Cantle's dismissal was made known on Jan. 6 by means of a notice signed by Dr. James W. McLane, the dean of the faculty, and posted in the college.

Young Cantle came here from England four vears ago and studied pharmacy with Dr. William Ross of 354 West Twenty-fourth street. He had previously studied pharmacy in England. While he was with Dr. Ross Cantle decided to take up medicine and went to the medical college. It was Dr. Ross who preferred the charges against him which resulted in his expulsion.

Dr. Ross said yesterday that the charges reflected on the voung man's character and that Cantle had left his home, where he had lived for several years, last April at his request. The young man denied the charges and then he had his wife, Mrs. Ross, go before Dr. McLane. Dr. Ross refused to say what his wife had testified to.

No stetement could be obtained from Dr. McLane or any one else in authority

Dr. McLane at the college. Young Cantle, it is understood, is soon to become a student at the University of become a student at the University of Vermont. He has a brother, Dr. Harry Vermont. Cantle, who is a physician connected with Sailors' Snug Harbor on Staten Island His mother lives in Norwich, Conn.

BLAZE IN C. C. NOTT'S ROOMS. The Assistant District Attorney Suffers Loss of About \$2,000.

There was a fire last night in the apart ments of Assistant District Attorney Charles C. Nott. Jr., at 49 East Fifty-fourth street.
Mr. and Mrs. Nott were out and it is supposed the fire started from some drapery over the mantelpiece. Mr. Nott lost many of his books and his entire wardrobe. The fire also did should a many to the apart. of his books and his children wand one. The fire also did about \$500 damage to the apart-ments of H. H. Harrison, a teacher of languages at the Cutler School. The damage to Mr. Nott's apartments was about

The New York Central's "30th Century Lim is more estisfactory than wireless telegrapi it gets you there and you can deliver your message and receive an immediate answer.—

NEGROES AT THE WHITE HOUSE

SOUTHERN SENATORS AND REP-RESENTATIVES INDIGNANT.

Officials at the White House Say the Negroes at the State Reception Were Federal Officeholders in Washington and That They Were Invited According to Custom

Washington, Jan. 23 .- Southern Senators and Representatives held lttle indignation meetings all day at the Capitol. The subject under discussion was the presence of several negro men and women at the White House reception in honor of Congress and the Judiciary last night, a circumstance which caused several Southern gentlemen, nearly all of whom are members of Congress, to leave the mansion in a huff. This incident and the facts which led to it were the absorbing topics of comment to-day, and indignant interviews with Southern Senators and Congressmen are being sent out to newspapers in the Southern States to-night.

It was ascertained to-day that the negro guests were John C. Daney, Recorder of Deeds of the District of Columbias and his wife and daughter, who accompanied him; Judson Lyons, Register of the Treasury, and six or eight other negroes, men and women, whose names are not known. Officials at the White House declined to-day to give the names of the negroes who were present, but it was explained that they vere Federal officeholders in Washington, with members of their families, and that they were invited according to custom. It was said at the White House that the families of negro officials of the Government in Washington are always invited to the State receptions.

The colored guests had a rather lonesome time of it at the reception. After they had shaken hands with the President and had passed into the East room they stood for some time in one corner of the apartment talking among themselves, but not mingling with the white guests. They were as inoffensive as possible, even from the point of view of a sensitive Southerner out there was a good deal of comment, and several Southern Congressmen got angry and hastily left the house. This it over among themselves and express the indignation they felt toward the President for heaping such an alleged indignity upon them. Representatives Small and Pou of North Carolina were among those who made their hasty departure from the White House conspicuous

Several Senators and Congressmen from the Southern States deciared to-day that they would never visit the White House again, either socially or on business. Senator Tillman of South Carolina was, of course, in a most belligerent frame of mind. He, as well as other Senators and Representatives from the South, said many insulting things about President

It was stated, and the fact seems to be established, that only in rare instances in the past has a negro man attended a White House reception, although invited to do so, and that probably no negro woman has ever been thee. This statement, of course, applies only to the especially invited guests; for a large number of negroes of both sexes always attend the public receptions. The last examing reception of the winter at the White House has always been open to the general public. Congressmen to-day declared that President Reosevelt had sought to force the social equality of the races by inviting social equality of the faces by inviting negroes to last night's reception and that he offered them a personal insult. They declare that if invitations to negroes have been issued in past years, these invitations have not been accepted, and the fact that the negroes came this year is due to Mr. Roosevelt's attitude on the race question, as exemplified in the Booker Washington incident and in many Southern arrointncident and in many Southern appoint-

ments.

Senator Tillman gave a studiously insulting interview to the Southern newspaper correspondents to-day. He said:

The thing that bothers me most is the fact that my name was printed this morning as among the guests present at the reception last night. This same mistake was made on the occasion of the diplowas made on the occasion of the diplo-matic reception. I have not been to the White House, do not intend to go this winter

White House, do not intend to go this winter and never expect to go there while the present occupant resides there. I do not blame any Southern man for attempting to prevent the practice of social equality that is, if he is a white man."

Senator Carmack of Tennessee satisfied himself with the remark: "My thoughts on this subject are not fit for publication."

Senator Pettus of Alabarra said: "The incident is a blunder of blunders. If negroes were really present I don't blame

guests for leaving. Griggs of Georgia said:
"I am both surprised and disgusted. I don't think Southern men will care to go to the White House with this example before them."

Representative Claude Kitchin of North

fore them.

Representative Claude Kitchin of North
Carolina said: "I have never been to the
White House. I suppose President Roosevelt has a right to select his own associates and I have a right to select mine, so I don't go there. In the light of last night's prec-edent I don't expect to go there, and I know I would not feel at home unless I did, as Mr. Dooley suggested, that is, black up for

resentative Bowie of Alabama said: Representative Bowle of Alabama salu"I had no desire to go to the reception.

I paid to go to the theatre rather than go
to the White House free. The strange
thing is that the Booker Washington incident did not teach the President a lesson.

MOVE BY POSTAL TELEGRAPH. To Get Right of Way on Railroad Lines in Virginia.

RICHMOND, Va. Jan. 23.-A bill which was introduced in the State Senate and favorably considered to-day by the Committee on Roads provides that any telegraph company be allowed to place its poles and wires along the right of way of the railroads of the State.

This is a privilege the Postal has sought year after year, and the best legal talent has been employed without being able to has been employed without being able to get the bill any further than the committee. To-day, however, the bill received generous treatment and would have gone to the Senate favorably reported but for a move of the Bell long distance lines to enjoy the same privilege. The further hearing was postponed to give the Norfolk and Western attorney a hearing as to the amendment.

ment.
The best-informed men point out the fact that the Norfolk and Western and the Chesapeake and Ohio are practically under direction of the Pennsylvania management and that this is a move for a broad advancement of Postal interests begun by the adoption of the system on the Pennsylvania road.

The Line of Least Resistance

runs along the Hudson River, through the Mohawk Valley, along Lake Erie and Lake Michigan, to Chicago, with branches to Chetanau and St. Louis. It is called the New York Central.—Ada.

EARTHQUAKE IN CHARLESTON. KING OSCAR LEAVES THRONE. First Heavy Shock Since Disaster of 1886

-No Damage Caused. CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 23 .- The fire serious earthquake since the great disaster of 1886 was felt here at 8:11 o'clock to-

night. There was one distinct shock which was followed by ten vibrations, lasting six seconds. The severe shock was preceded by a loud roar which ceased just as the earth

began to tremble. Savannah, Columbia, Augusta and all intermediate towns got the same disturb-

At Summervile, the Eastern tourist colony got hadly frightened and while the shock was stronger there than in Charleston no damage was caused.

The motion of the earthquake was from the west-northwest to south-southeast, covering a very big southern territory.

Observer Jesunofsky of the Weather Bureau said that there was no danger to be apprehended from further disturbances There was little excitement in Charleston and this was confined to the shouting of

AUGUSTA, Ga., Jan. 23 .- At 8:32 to-night many people in Augusta were thrown into a state of excitement by an earthquake shock that lasted eight seconds. Some ran out of their houses. No damage was caused. In a small shoe shop on Broad street a cobbler became frightened and in attempting to jump up from his bench to rush out overturned a kerosene lamp, setting fire to the house.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 23 .- Two distinct shocks of earthquake were felt here to night at about 8:15 o'clock. No damage was done. Reports from the seashore indicate that the shocks were of greater violence there than in the city.

THE COAL FAMINE OVER. Enough in Town Now, and the Price Has

Anthracite coal, which was selling a retail at \$10 and \$10.50 a ton on Monday was down to \$8.50 yesterday. This seemed to be the general price. Some dealers, who had scheduled the price at \$7.50 for several weeks, said that their rates were unchanged. Independent coal took another drop yesterday, the prices of cargoes ranging

Michael F. Burns of Burns Brothers, coal dealers, said last night that there was enough the Minnie Healy trial. coal in New York now to go round and plenty coming in to keep people supplied He added:

"The coal famine is a thing of the past believe. Even if a cold spell sets in, I think there will be no shortage of coal i this city." The following statement was made by an officer of the Lehigh Valley Railroad

on the 22d inst. a greater amount of coal was mined in the collieries served by the Lehigh Valley Railroad than on any previous date for three years. The coal mined is being rushed to the market with all possible expedition. The day's work at the mines resulted in a sufficient supply of coal to en-able the company to load 43,500 tons. On the same date there were 734 cars unloaded and floated at the New York and Newark

terminals. \$50,000 FOR MEDICAL LIBRARY Mr. Carnegle \$10,000 by F. W

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 23.-Andrew Carnegie has offered to the College of Physicians in this city \$50,000 for the maintenance of its library, conditioned upon the college raising \$50,000 more. Of this second \$50,000 F. W. Vanderbilt has given \$10,000 and Clement A. Griscom, \$5,000.

MOTORMAN TO TRY FOR OPERA Stewart Heard Him Singing at Hi

Work and Liked His Voice. Motormen on the surface cars these days don't as a rule lose any breath in singing. but Louis McAdam, who is on the Eighth evenue run, is an exception. While others swear he sings. He was throwing out some of his best notes yesterday morning when William G. Stewart, who has the title rôle in "When Johnny Comes Marching Home," at the New York Theatre, go on the front platform of the car at 110th street. Mr. Stewart liked the motorman's voice, and McAdam's appearance also impressed him favorably, for he is young, tall, clean-cut and of at hetic build.

Mr. Stewart remarked incidentally, during a lull in the musical flow, that he was something of a singer himself. Then McAdam told him that he was 22 years old

McAdam told him that he was 22 years old and single; that he came of a good family in Milltown, New Brunswick, and had drifted into New York two months ago and got a job as a motorman.

Mr. Stewart made an appointment with him, and in the afternoon McAdam's voice was tried out before Reginald De Koven, H. L. Williams, Mr. Stewart and others. They say the motorman has a fine bass voice, and Mr. Stewart has given him a free scholarship in the American School of Opera in Forty-second street. Efforts will be made to interest some of McAdam's friends in Milltown in his possibilities, so friends in Milltown in his possibilities, so that he may get away from the trolley car. Till something tangible appears, though, he will continue to practise on the car platform during business hours.

CLARA MORRIS MAY LOSE HOME Proceedings Begun in Mortgage for \$2,500 and Judgment for \$1,029.

WHITE PLAINS, Jan. : 3. - Under an order of Supreme Court Justice Gaynor, filed at White Plains to-day, there is more trouble in store for Clara Morris, the actress. The order directs the Sheriff of Westchester county to serve the summons and com-plaint in the foreclosure proceedings brought by the Park Mortgage Company

on the actress, or tack the paper on the front door of her home.

Miss Morris is ill in her home in Riverdale, near Yonkers, and her husband.

The company holds a mortgage for \$2,500 on the home of Miss Morris, and the property will be seld at anotice unless the company holds. \$2,500 on the home of Miss Morris, and the property will be sold at auction unless the money is paid. In addition to this suit a judgment for \$1,029.87 has been docketed against the actress in favor of William Williamson of New York.

"My wife is bearing up well," said Mr. Harriott to-day. "I don't think the papers will ever be served on her. She was somewhat better to-day, but is, nevertheless, very ill.

Buchanan's "Black & White" Scotch

PRINCE GUSTAV MADE REGENT OF SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

Retirement Due to Poor Health and Announced as Temperary-King is Seventy-four-Worry Over Illness of His Youngest Son Has Affected Him.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.
STOCKHOLM, Jan. 23.—Owing to ill-health King Oscar has temporarily given up his sovereignty and has appointed Crown Prince Gustav as Regent.

The King's physicians have issued a bulletin to the effect that his Majesty has been for some time in failing health, and has been especially affected by his anxiety over the illness of his son, Prince Eugene. He is consequently in need of rest, and has accepted advice to withdraw for some time from affairs of State.

King Oscar of Sweden and Norway is 74 years old and has been on the throne thirty-one years. He married in June, 1857, Princess Sophia of Nassau, and four sons were born to them, Crown Prince Gustav, who is 45; Oscar, Duke of Götland, who is 44; Carl, Duke of Westergötland, who is 42, and Eugene, Duke of Nerike, who is 38.

TO IMPEACH JUDGE HARNEY Montana House Passes a Resolution to Investigate Copper Mine Case.

HELENA, Mont., Jan 23 .- By a vote of to 28 the House of Representatives to-day took steps to institute impeachment procecdings against Judge Harney, who decided the famous Minnie Healy mine case in favor of F. A. Heinze and against the Amalgamated Copper Company. It has been charged that he was influenced ilegally. Representative Conner, the Republican floor leader, introduced the folowing resolution, which was passed:

Resolved, That Edward W. Harney, a Judge of the District Court of Silver Bow county, be impeached of high crimes and misdemeanors and of malfeasance in office and that five nembers be elected by the House of Representatives to prepare articles of impeachment and present them at the bar of the Senate and presecute the same

Judge Harney's evidence at the disbar ment proceedings against Attorney Shores of the Amalgamated company, whom he accuses of bribery, is understood to be the basis of articles of impeachment. This testimony had to do with the Judge's relation with Mrs. Ada N. Brackett at the time of

By a vote of 6 to 1, the Senate Judiclary Committee to-day decided to report favorably a bill containing the measures indorsed by the Montana State Bar Association recently, giving the Supreme Court the exclusive right to disbar an attorney. It is understood to be the purpose of this bill to take from Judge McClernan jurisdiction in the suit instituted by Judge Harney against Attorney Shores. He alleges Shores tried to bribe him in the alleges sum of \$250,000, through the agency of a son of Senator Clark, to decide the Minnie Healy case against Heinze.

FARMERS TRUST FORMED. Hopes to Increase Profits by Eliminating

L'NCOLN, Neb., Jan. 23 .- The formal organization of the Farmers' Coperative Association was perfected to-day. The capital stock will be \$200,000, and 20,000 farmers an expected to take a share apiece. Another meeting will be held in three weeks at which legislative demands will be formulated. The object of the association is to eliminate the grain buyers and elevator men, and then, by controlling the grain output, compel favorable railroad rates. A combination of all the Western State organizations will be formed.

Ex-Gov. Savage, one of the incorporators, said frankly that it will be a farmers trust, not, however, to arbitrarily fix prices, but by eliminating all middlemen to save to the producers the profits of the elevator men. He expected that the movement, when in full operation, would add from 6 to 10 cents to the price the farme would receive for a bushel of wheat, but that the price of flour would not be affected. They expect to build elevators and would guarantee 8 per cent. on actual invest ment, with additional dividends in shape of grain premiums.

FLOATED AWAY ON AN ICE CAKE.

Narrow Escape of a Small Boy-Play mate Held Him When He Fell In. A crowd of boys were playing on the ic on the banks of the Harlem River at the foot of 230th street yesterday afernoon when the swell of a passing boat broke off a floe which floated out into the river carrying with it seven-year-old Frank Mahoney son of Fireman Michael Mahoney of Engine 52, Kingsbridge. The boy yelled and Ed-ward Schofield, 12 years old, who lives in Boston avenue, Kingsbridge, ran to his companion's aid and jumped from floe

to floe until he reached the one on which

was young Mahoney As he jumped to the ice cake it careened and the Mahoney boy was thrown into the water. Young Schofield dropped on his stomach and, crawling to the edge of the ice, managed to get hold of his companion's hands. He could not pull him aboard but held him until Mahoney's father, who had been told of the danger, came out in a boat and rescued both boys. His son was in bed with a high fever last night as a result of his ducking.

AUTO RUNAWAY ACCIDENT. Twas R. Vanderbilt's Machine, but Only

Chauffeur Was in It. While John Duffy of 49 Storm avenue Jersey City, was driving on the Hudson boulevard yesterday his horse took fright at an automobile and ran away. The buggy was upset and Duffy was badly cut over the left eye and bruised about the body. He was taken to his home in an ambulance.

The chau feur drove to the Montgomer;

street police s a ion where he gave his name as Mason Crockett of 813 Montgomery street, Jersey City. The automobile he said, belonged to Reginald Vanderbilt. He was not detained.

Made of the tender meat of dairy fed, fat, youn porkers, daintily seasoned with selected spices fry a two-pound package. Beware of imitations

Skating on the Public Parks

LEFT VALISE WITH \$1,000,000. Londoner Had It Put in Hotel Safe and Disappeared-Got It Again.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 23.-An impressive looking Londoner strolled into the Aldine Hotel, at Nineteenth and Chestnut streets, two weeks ago, carrying two large grips. He told the clerk that one of the grips contained a million dollars and requested that it be locked up in the safe. The Londoner went to his room with the other grip. The next morning he drove away

and has not come back. Proprietor William Mitchell, after two days had gone by, opened the grip in the safe. He found a wad of stock certificates and bonds, the lot being worth over \$1,000,000 at market prices.

A comparison of the stock certificates showed they were made out in the same name as that on the hotel register, and Mr. Mitchell wrote to one of the companies stating the facts of the owner's appearance and disappearance, and requesting that a search be made for him.

As a result he yesterday received a check from the owner of the securities, who is now in New York, and a request that the million-dollar valise be forwarded to him.

Although the reckless owner registered from London, he said he had arrived from San Francisco and had enjoyed such good company on the way here that his trip had been apparently greatly shortened. He has by this time received his valuables.

Mr. Mitchell declined to divulge the name of his guest. "He was a nobleman of the third class,

he said. On what a nobleman of the third class is, Mr. Mitchell was vague.

SHAFT TO LEE AT GETTYSBURG. Scranton G. A. R. Post Makes a Vigorous Protest.

SCRANTON, Pa., Jan. 23.—At the meeting of Lieut. Ezra S. Griffin Post, G. A. R., held in this city this evening, a committee was appointed to draft resolutions vigorously protesting against a bill introduced in the Pennsylvania Legislature by Representative Cooper, providing for a monument at Gettysburg to the Confederate General, Robert

It is said that the bill is the work of Col. K. McClure. The Grand Army post here at the meeting to-night was greatly worked up over the bill and some of the veterans showed considerable emotion during their denunciation of it.

NAMED FOR MISS ROOSEVELT. Child of Deaf Mutes in Baltimore Chris

tened in Sign Language. BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 28 .- There was baptismal rervice at the Methodist Episcopal Church Daf Mute Masion this afternoon at which a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William T. Hollenshade was named after Miss Alice Roosevelt. All of the principals in the ceremony, including the minister, were deaf and dumb. The parents, who can neither

talk nor hear, watched the proceedings which were conducted in the sign language. Miss Roosevelt had been informed the honor in store for her and sent a letter expressing her thanks and wishing the babe

health and happiness

A VANDERBILT DORMITORY. Given to Yale Scientific School by Fred

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 23 .- It was announced at Yale to-day that Frederick W. Vanderbilt of New York, a graduate of the Yale scientific school in '76, had made arrangements with the officials of the scientific school to give another dormitory to the scientific department of the

This second dormitory will be erected on College street, east side, between St Anthony's Hall and Byers Memorial Hall It will have a frontage on College stree five students. It will cost about \$150,000.

NO ROGERS BEQUEST TAX HERE

Surrogate Fitzgerald has decided tha the Metropolitan Museum of Art need pay no inheritance tax in this State on the bequest of \$5,547,000 from Jacob S. Rogers the locomotive builder of Paterson, N. J. \$250,000. Surrogate Fitzgerald decided that the testator was domiciled in Pater son, N. J., even though Mr. Rogers, in his will, had described himself as of New York, as was located here is subject to the tax As almost all the estate was located at Paterson, the Museum will only have to pay the New Jersey inheritance tax, which it is said will not exceed \$25,000. The State Comptroller will probably appea

from the decision. FREIGHT BLOCKADE ON P. R. R. Shipments So Heavy That Resources Have

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 23.—Pennsylvania Railroad officers say that the congestion of freight on the system has no been relieved, and that there is no imme

diate prospect of an improvement. All along the sidings and spurs empty cars have been side-tracked to the number of over 5,000 to make way for the heavy shipments, but the freight business is so heavy that it has got beyond the resources of the company to adequately handle it.

PURSUING BANK ROBBERS.

Ohio Officers Wound One and Get Some of Their Plunder. St. CLAIRSVILLE, Ohio, Jan. 23 -The bank in Somerton, twenty miles southwes

of this place, was robbed last night of The robbers stole three teams and drove to Powhattan. They were pursued by officers and shots were exchanged, one burgla being wounded. Late this afternoon there was another encounter, the burglars dropping a satchel containing a small amount

of plunder. They escaped. Three Tours to Florida, via Royal Blue Line, Jan. 27, Feb. 16 and March 10 Only 550 round trip from New York, including expenses on route. Procure detailed pamphlet at B. & O. Ticket Offices.—Adv.

The services of a stenographer at the com of patrons of the Pennsylvania Special. respondence may be conducted en route.

STILL HOLD THE FORT

Venezuelans Again Under German Fire.

SAN CARLOS BADLY BATTERED.

German Commander Reports That He "Destroyed It."

Decision at Washington Not to Enter Any Protest Against the Bombardmens Now-Hint That Further Aggression Would Be Offensive German Declares tion That Fort Fired the First thes -Venezuelans Rally at Maracalbo to Resist a Landing Party From Warshipe.

Special Cable Despatches to THE BUN.

CARACAS, Jan. 23.-The German warships Vineta, Gazelle and Panther are apparently finding the reduction of Fort San Carlos a far more difficult task than they expected it would be.

The bombardment was continued to-day, and, despite the fact that the fort had been badly damaged by the German shells, the garrison is still holding out gallantly.

So far as can be learned the German vessels have not suffered from the fire of the fort. Even the gunboat Panther, the smallest of the three vessels engaged, which has done its fighting at closer range than the others, does not appear to have been damaged to any appreciable extent. It is impossible to learn what is passing

inside the fort to-day. The excitement among the Venezuelans over the action of Germany has reached fever heat, and her course is condemned in unmeasured terms on every side.

GERMANS CLAIM VICTORY. BERLIN. Jan. 23. The following despatch

from Commodore Scheder, Commander of the German squadron in Venezuelan waters, has been received here. "MARACAIBO, Jan. 23, via Willemstad.

On Jan. 17 the Panther, as she was passing the Maracaibo bar, was unexpectedly attacked by Fort San Carlos, which opened a heavy fire. The Panther replied and a cannonade was exchanged for half an hour. The Panther then desisted owing to the difficulties of navigation. In order to exact immediate punishment for this attack, the more so as the Venezuelan Government had proclaimed it to to be a victory, I bombarded the fort with the Vineta on Jan. 21 and destroyed it."

NO PROTEST FROM US NOW. But Feeling in Washington Is That Germs

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.-Assurances that there is no immediate danger of serious trouble with Germany on account of the seemingly unnecessary bombardment of a Venezuelan fort was given by the attitude taken by the President and the Cabinet to-day after a discussion of the aggressive acts of the German naval force in the vicin-

ity of Maracaibo. For the present the Administration has no intention of changing its policy of noninterference in the Venezuelan imbroglio mless the seizure of territory of that country by the allies, or any of them, is threatened. At the same time, however, the President and his advisers are inclined to believe that Germany has already gone too far and are of the opinion that a ontinuance of aggressive acts, which will not further the efforts of the allies to collect their claims, would furnish justification for intervention by the United States be-

tween Venezuela and her powerful enemies That the Administration is concerned over the situation was made evident by the remarks of Cabinet officers after their meeting to-day. They maintained that the United States had no business whatever to interfere in Venezuela and sought to give the impression that there was no occasion for any excitement in this country. It is known, however, that the feeling of the inner Administration circle is strongly condemnatory of Germany's acts and that the fear is prevalent that this Government may by forced into unpleasant relations

with that nation It was at the Cabinet session that the seriousness with which the prevailing conditions in Venezuela is regarded, was brought out strongly. A temperate sad tactful policy on the part of the United States was regarded as necessary to prevent friction. The conclusions reached by the President and his advisers in consequence of their consideration of this momentous matter are believed to be correctly set forth in the following statement:

For the present the United States would not be justified in interfering with the course of the German naval force in Venezuelan waters. A state of war must be regarded as existing between Venezuela and the European alles, and war gives the right to a belligerent to bombard forts or take any other aggressive measures to reduce

his enemy to terms. The bombardment of Fort San Carlos, while it might be construed as a virtual viciation of the pledge given by Germany to the United States to adopt on'y such measures of coercion as would cause Venezuela to pay her debts to German creditors, was technically within Germany's rights.

A continuation of such acts of aggression rould, however, tend to give offence to the United States. Protest or diplomatie

According to Custom House statistics, more than ONE MILLION bettles of Moet & Chandon Champagne were brought into the port of New York in the year 1992, being the largest quantity ever imported into this bot! in any year, by any one house, which places MOET & CHANDON shead of all their competitors in New York as it does in the world, marking an advance in this country equal to 264 per cent. GREATER than the combined increase of all the other Champagne houses.

"Not a small share of this increase has neen due to the hearty endorsement siven to MOET & CHANDON WHITE SEAL Champagne by leading physicians throughout the country. Such endorsements, coming from men with a medical conscience, confer on Moet & Chandon the crown of qualitative excellence." (Extract Bonfert's Wine & Spirit Circular, Jan. 19, 1903.)—Adt.